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Saturday, October 25, 1913.

Sulzer is the latest Progressive recruit. But, as was asked, is he another Progressive last year, "Is he an asset or a liability?"

Secretary Bryan's determination not to try to answer for Ambassador Wilson's attack shows discretion. He is at his best in silence when he can't answer.

Pike's Peak is reported to have "settled" thirty-eight feet from former measurements. Probably the easiest explanation is that the former measurements were wrong.

A New England man sought access to President Wilson to present him with a bottle of spavin cure, but was arrested as a dangerous crank. Thus are good intentions cruelly thwarted.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Mexico's crying need just at present seems to be graded jails—for the legislative, judiciary and military offenders against the humanitarian principles of Huerta."

A New Jersey candidate announces as one of the planks in his platform that he is opposed to poisoning people. Now if he can pillory his competitor as in favor of poisoning people, he ought to win.

There is a shrewd suspicion that the uproar created by some amateur gentlemen in their criticisms of prisons and prison management arises from the hatred those critics have of the rule that convicts must work.

Murphy's idea of pure elections is the sort that will put in his men. No doubt Huerta's ideas about them are the same. But President Wilson's idea is no doubt that no Murphy man or Huerta man is ever fairly elected.

F. R. Gooding as a candidate for the U. S. Senate from Idaho is a proper figure; but one can hardly be blamed for seeing somewhat of inconsistency in his dwelling upon his quality as a Progressive while running as a Republican.

The Carnegie commission finds that all the Balkan states' troops were guilty of gross atrocities in the Balkan wars. This is about as expected. Each charged this against the others, and brought forward good proof of the charge.

A New York social leader who shot his guide in a "hunt" in the Adirondacks has been held to the grand jury for homicide. This will no doubt be held by the "bloods" to be a gross outrage upon their "rights"; but really when the kills get so frequent as two guides a day, something had to be done.

October 21st was "apple day," when every one was expected to eat at least one apple, and as many more as convenient. It's a good thing to do. But if the seventy or eighty million apple eaters of this country laid themselves to this eating stunt, they ought to have been able to reduce the surplus materially.

"On the other hand, this country would look foolish if it had recognized Gen. Huerta and had to stand around amiably while he imprisoned the nation's legislators," says the Chicago News. But as to that other hand, how comes it that we constitute ourselves the protectors and guardians of Mexican legislators?

Another ultimatum on the Balkans: Austria threatens war unless Serbia will give up land recently taken from Albania when the Albanians attacked the Serbians, no doubt at Austria's instigation. Austria, backed by Germany (rattling the Kaiser's sword, as he puts it) has been the evil genius of the Balkan states since the war began, over a year ago.

Boston Globe: "Mr. Sulzer is besieged with offers to go on the lecture platform, one of them being \$10,000 for a single lecture and another \$100,000 for a full season. No doubt he will accept some of these offers, but before he gets through we predict that he will be talking gratis in New York on this subject: 'Charlie Murphy and Tammany Hall.'"

It is announced that President Wilson is "uncompromisingly opposed" to the Vanderlip bill. It is a clear, business-like and workable proposition; and as the President's mind seems to be in a complete muddle on this question, he prefers the hodge-podge jumble that the greenbackers and fatists have fixed up for him so that he can have control of the banks of the country for political

purposes, without putting a cent into their support.

A PERILOUS SITUATION.

With the rapidity that matters seem to be moving in Mexico, and moving in a perverse way, too, it would be a miracle if something warlike did not develop very soon. The detention of an American ship in the harbor of Vera Cruz amounts very close to an act of war, provided the account given is exact; but the release was prompt. The arrest of the captain on some sort of charge of complicity in Mexican politics may be found to be an invasion of international rights; though the charge against him may have some plausibility. It would appear, therefore, that Huerta is either "riding for a fall," or else he is determined to provoke war with the United States, and perhaps prevent the Presidential election which has been scheduled for tomorrow; unless, indeed, the stories are wild exaggerations.

Huerta's action in recalling Diaz from abroad, and then proceeding with such vindictive hostility against him is inexplicable. It had been supposed all the time that Huerta and Diaz were good friends. To be sure, there was an apparent breach in that friendship when Diaz was sent out of the country. But whatever disagreement there was between the two was successfully covered up by the excuse that Diaz was going on a diplomatic mission to Japan. There was no idea that Huerta entertained any deadly hostility against Felix Diaz; while it is evident that Diaz himself had no suspicion that he was to be treated as a deadly foe when he responded to the call to come back to Mexico. His refuge in the American Consulate is doubtless a safe refuge, but if he undertakes to leave that consulate, and is caught in so leaving, he will give Huerta a pretext for severe if not savage procedure against him. But absolute denial comes from the City of Mexico of any intention to molest Diaz.

It is stated that President Wilson will soon take drastic action with regard to Mexican affairs. This action may take the form of military or naval intervention, or both; or, as suggested, it may take the possible form of warning all European nations to keep their hands off, until permitted to act under the supervision of this country. The people of the United States will, of course, support the President in whatever action he takes. It would be immensely more to their taste to support him in vigorous measures, and measures that appeal to their common sense and patriotism, rather than to support him in his weak, vacillating, and altogether ineffective diplomatic policies heretofore. His diplomacy with Mexico has been of the most puerile order. Great Britain gave him an example of what ought to be done with Mexico by its prompt recognition of Huerta, and the sending of the fact that Huerta is the only executive head in Mexico that any foreign power can get to by way of intercourse with Mexico. We are fully satisfied that if President Wilson had promptly recognized the Huerta government, Huerta would have been able to suppress all insurrections long before this, and would now be peacefully in the executive chair with an election coming on tomorrow which would have been beyond all comparison a fair and full election sized up with what is now possible.

The Mexican situation seems certainly to be one of critical seriousness, and unfortunately our diplomacy does not give much assurance that we are going to be able to command that situation with anything like credit to ourselves.

FORBES DEFENDS HIMSELF.

Representative Jones of Virginia is fanatical in his demand for the immediate recognition of the independence of the Philippines, and in support of his propaganda he drops all argument and reason, and makes the vilest sort of charges against the American officials and the American administration in the Philippines. He denounces that administration as an "oligarchy of the worst character." He accuses Governor-General Forbes and his associates on the commission of extravagance. He alleges that Baguio, the official summer resort, is a resort only for officialdom and unlawfully at the expense of the government, ignoring the fact that a summer resort is provided by the British government at Simla in India, and such provision is always made in tropical countries. Mr. Jones further charges that American officials have been guilty of grafting under the protection of the Governor-General.

Mr. Forbes now comes to the front with an absolute denial of all those charges. He denounces them as false, and based on statements of men whom he designates, and who evidently are Jones's authority, as "disgruntled and discharged employees." He says that the documents which are the basis of Jones's charges were the inspiration of those discharged employees. On this point he says:

These are newspaper interviews of Charles E. Elliott and Dr. John R. McElliot, of Chicago, and of William L. M. Southworth and William S. Lyon. Mr. Elliott is ex-secretary of commerce and police; President Taft requested his resignation upon his representation that his character and services were unsatisfactory. Mr. Lyon was once an official of the Bureau of Agriculture. Mr. Southworth has been Prosecuting Attorney of the City of Manila; I thought best to disappoint him in his aspirations for advancement, and he has recently suffered further disappointment in his ambition to serve on the Philippine Commission or the Supreme Court or somewhere. Dr. John R. McElliot has been chief surgeon of the Philippine General Hospital and professor in the Philippine Medical College; his separation from the service was not of his own volition. All these witnesses have personal grievances and resentments which affect their credibility.

It will be remembered that Governor-General Forbes recently was given a great send-off by the Merchants' Association of Manila. That association warranted him to the world as a man

of the highest character, of great executive ability, and praised enthusiastically his administration in the Philippines. It is impossible that the Manila merchants should have given such a send-off to Governor-General Forbes if there was any truth in the Jones charges. We are decidedly led to the conclusion, therefore, that Jones is overstepping the mark; that he is a mischievous zealot, willing to make villainous charges and heap up abuse without reason in the pursuit of his fanatical and foolish notions derived from those who "stuff" him.

VANDERLIP'S BANKING BILL.

Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York, on the invitation of the Senate Finance Committee, has prepared a banking and currency bill as a substitute for the administration measure now in the hands of the committee. Mr. Vanderlip's bill frankly creates a Central National Bank, and would give it a huge capital. This bank would be sternly controlled by law, its functions and operations duly designated by statutes and regulations; and it is probably what might fairly be called from the standpoint of the banker and financial expert, contrasted with the crude and self-contradictory bill which is being supported by the administration, a bill which Bryan supports as being practically in accord with his own greenback notions, and which former Senator Aldrich condemns because it does accord therewith.

Mr. Vanderlip's bill differs also from the Aldrich plan in that it presents a straight, single Central National Bank proposition, instead of a central reserve association with subsidiary banks attached thereto. It is not such a bill as would be considered sound from an expert banking view, but only to be approved because of present public feeling and in contrast with the terms of the pending bill.

The merits of Mr. Vanderlip's bill are that it would unify the financial system of the country, whereas the administration bill segregates these financial interests into a large number of separate financial units, and these units not mutually helpful. But since the business of this country is, and must be, considered as a whole, and the business of one part of the country affecting all, it would appear that Mr. Vanderlip's idea is the true one. In the operation of the administration bill we might see one part of the country flourishing and in good financial condition, while others might be undergoing a stringency or even a panic. Mr. Vanderlip's bill would provide against a panic anywhere, and would bring the whole resources of the country to bear in the maintenance of a sound, flexible, and safe working banking system.

Mr. Vanderlip was heard by the Finance Committee of the Senate in the early part of the week in his criticisms upon the administration bill. These criticisms were so radical, they went so directly to the foundation head of the matter, that the committee was immensely impressed, and Mr. Vanderlip was urged to prepare a bill along the line of his views as communicated to the Senate Finance Committee.

It is probable that neither House nor Senate will agree to this Vanderlip substitute; but if both would, that agreement would be immensely to the advantage of the country as a whole.

ANOTHER M'ADOO MISTAKE.

During the present week there have been rumors afloat that Secretary McAdoo would resign from President Wilson's Cabinet. The rumor is evidently unfounded, but perhaps it was started on account of another blunder committed by the Secretary, without the slightest justification.

It will be remembered that Secretary McAdoo undertook to explain the fall of the price of the 2 per cent U. S. bonds by the statement that there was a conspiracy among the holders of these bonds, the banks of New York, to depress the price of them in order to hamper the Treasury's policies. The idea that the bankers who hold millions of dollars of these 2 per cent bonds would enter into a conspiracy to depress the price of their own holdings, a depression which now amounts to upwards of \$35,000,000 on the total holdings, was hoisted by the American public, so that Secretary McAdoo himself joined in the request to have the proposed investigation of his ridiculous statement stopped.

The Secretary has now committed another blunder in writing an open letter to a banker at Little Rock, Ark., in which he attacks statements as to the government's 2 per cent bonds which he alleges "appeared in a circular issued by bankers of St. Louis." The St. Louis Globe-Democrat has taken pains to investigate this matter, and finds that the circular "was not inspired or authorized by St. Louis bankers, or by any St. Louis bank, even." It finds that no St. Louis banker had even any knowledge of it. The circular was sent out by a brokerage firm not as a part of any "conspiracy," but by way of furthering its business, the buying and selling of bonds of various kinds.

Our St. Louis contemporary very justly asks why, since Secretary McAdoo had the circular in his possession, he was not fair about it. The circular on its face was merely a broker's boast for his business. It did not even pretend to have the indorsement of any St. Louis banker. Surely, Secretary McAdoo knows the difference between a banker and a broker. If he does not, he certainly is not competent to be Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. This circular "showed on its face what it was." Why, therefore, it is justly asked, should Secretary McAdoo hold those responsible for its source who had nothing to do with it? Why should the Secretary, in an at-

tempt at strengthening his charge of a conspiracy by the bankers of the country, attack the bankers of St. Louis upon something with which they had nothing to do?

Secretary McAdoo made much of what he supposed would be the evil effect of this individual broker's circular on "the nervous people." But if that broker's circular could have any important effect upon "the nervous people," how much more evil effect must it have upon nervous people through Secretary McAdoo exalting of that broker's circular into a conspiracy traced to the bankers of St. Louis! He himself, however, appears to have been the only "nervous people" in sight. He was so nervous that he made an unfounded and foolish charge against the bankers of St. Louis, when he had the circular itself before him showing that it came from a brokerage firm and was evidently designed to depress the price of the 2 per cent bonds so that the broker could buy them cheaply for his customers.

This circular of the St. Louis brokerage firm would have had no importance at all in the eyes of the people of the United States, and probably would have been heard of only by a mere fraction of the people, whereas now Secretary McAdoo has exalted that circular into an importance and a national notoriety immensely beyond what the broker issuing it could have expected. The Secretary's action was foolish altogether, and it is no wonder if it gave rise to the rumor that Secretary McAdoo was to resign. Surely a man committing a blunder like this might well be covered with humiliation, and want to get out of the public sight.

PUSHING IT TO EXTREMES.

In these days of purification of politics, of reform in partisan methods, and of checks upon the use of money for political purposes, there is no telling to what extent legislation may be pushed.

But it really is surprising to see that the Senate of the United States has passed, without delay or debate, the bill introduced by Senator Clapp of Minnesota, to prevent the sending of campaign contributions from one State to another. Prima facie, a prohibition like this would be impossible in a Presidential campaign. It is accordingly explained that it is not intended to interfere with the "proper" conduct of Presidential and National campaigns by National committees, but to suppress the activities of such organizations as the National Association of Manufacturers, the American Federation of Labor, and others which do not come under the provisions of the Campaign Expense Publicity Law.

The purpose of the law, as explained, is to put down the secret financing of political campaigns, whereby the organizations mentioned are alleged to "have made themselves particularly offensive" in action "contrary to the spirit of the National Publicity Law and the Corrupt Practices Acts of the several States." Accordingly, it is explained, if these organizations desire to contribute money in aid of any election or to bring about the defeat of any candidate, they must do so openly and send their contributions to committees which make public reports and are required to account for their receipts and expenditures.

That is, the law is designed to prevent any person or organization from making secret contributions to campaign funds, and the excuse upon which this sort of legislation is proposed in Congress, is by virtue of the interstate commerce law which gives Congress power over interstate commerce. It was developed in the Sulzer trial that there were immense sums of money contributed secretly, direct to Mr. Sulzer, and that he was not expected by the contributors to give any account of these contributions. This Congressional statute, of course, would not reach a case like that, because that campaign was strictly a State campaign, and confined to New York. But it would prevent those contributors sending money secretly to any other State or contributing it for the benefit of a candidate outside of New York.

It is a surprise that the Senate should pass such a bill as this, and it is hardly to be expected that the House of Representatives will concur in it. For, it is the undoubted right of any man to contribute money without giving any account whatever of it; if he sees fit to send money to a candidate whom he admires or is friendly with in any State in the Union, he has a perfect right to do it. A law like this would put somebody practically in supervision of every man's expenditures, so as to see whether he had spent any money in politics; and would so hamper the elections and political freedom as to amount to oppression. There have been under the pretense of liberating the people from political tyranny many propositions advanced, and a good many laws passed, which in fact hamper the voters as they never have been hampered before; but no laws have been enacted that go to the length of that proposed by Senator Clapp and foolishly passed without consideration by the Senate of the United States.

Report comes that Metcalfe, who is Bryan's Governor-General of the Panama canal zone, is opposing the plans and programmes of Col. Goethals, and striking out on new lines of his own. It is unfortunate just at this time when unobstructive opening for the canal should be pushed, to have a muddlesome nobody butt in merely because he has a little brief authority. Col. Goethals is the great figure at the canal, and he should not be annoyed by the newly-gent.

Mutton is suggested to relieve the shortage of beef. Next, perhaps, we shall hear a suggestion that oats may relieve the shortage of the corn crop this year.

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8:00 A. M.	Ordin. (Malad, Pocatello, Boise, Ashton, 10:00	
9:15 A. M.	Overland Limited—Ordin. Reno, Sacra- 6:10	
10:20 A. M.	Ordin. and intermediate points. 6:30	
12:01 P. M.	Pacific Limited—Ordin. Omaha, 8:15	
1:45 P. M.	Ordin. Boise, Portland, Butte. 4:30	
2:15 P. M.	Los Angeles Limited—Ordin. Chicago. 4:45	
3:50 P. M.	Overland Limited—Ordin. Omaha, 11:30	
4:15 P. M.	Ordin. Brigham, Cache Valley, Malad and intermediate. San Francisco also 11:30	
5:45 P. M.	Ordin. and intermediate points (San 9:15	
6:45 P. M.	Ordin. (Pocatello, Boise, Ashton, 12:00	
11:45 P. M.	Ordin. Boise, Portland, Butte (San 10:30	
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